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A NEW SPECIES OF THE GENUS *MACROCEPHALUS* SWEDERUS FROM MEXICO

(HEMIPTERA : PHYMATIDAE)

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Through the kind offices of Dr. Joseph C. Shaffner, Associate Professor at the Texas A. & M. University, College Station, Texas, I have had the privilege of examining a small lot of *Macrocephalus* Swederus from the southern United States and Mexico, for which I express to him my sincere thanks.

In this lot were six known and one new species. Five of the species are common in this area: *M. cimicoides* Swederus, five specimens

from Texas; *M. incisus* Stål, seven specimens from Mexico; *M. prehensilis* (Fabricius), 12 specimens from Mississippi, Missouri and Texas; *M. stali* Handlirsch, three specimens from Texas and Mexico. The rare Mexican species *M. spiculosus* Champion was represented by a lone specimen from Simojovel, Chiapas. The new species is described below.

Macrocephalus (Lophoscutus) spiculiger, n. sp.

(Fig. 1)

Male. Closely related to *M. lepidus* Stål and running to it in the Handlirsch's key for *Macrocephalus* species (1897:182). It is of the same shape and color, only the male has more black color, and less brown, and the size is slightly smaller (5.5 mm.). The main differences are: fore disc of pronotum in both sexes with small, sharp, erect, black spicules instead of round granules; antero-lateral-anterior borders of pronotum finely denticulate, bearing yellow spicules instead of rounded granules, the spicules slightly longer and not so sharp as those on fore disc. Other characters as in *M. lepidus*.

Head cylindrical, brown, densely covered with fine, sharp, black granulation. Antennae of male with segments I and IV black, II and III brown with black spot; of female, I-III orange yellow, IV green.

Pronotum with anterior border sinuate; antero-lateral angles acute, slightly divergent; antero-lateral-anterior borders straight, convergent forward, denticulate; lateral notch shallow, sinuate; antero-lateral-posterior borders convex, rounded, very finely granulate; lateral angles barely incised; postero-lateral borders deeply sinuate; posterior angles small, acute; posterior border convex, rounded medially. Fore disc moderately inflated, declivous, brown with dense, erect, sharp, black spicules; antero-lateral-anterior borders, and lateral notch, pale yellow; postero-lateral borders rimmed with white; rest of pronotum black. In the female, black color replaced by testaceous, only spicules on fore disc black. Hind disc roughly punctured.

Scutellum tongue-shaped, reaching slightly over the tip of abdomen in both sexes. Median carina linear (*Lophoscutus* type), clearly visible, deeply depressed base pale yellow, elsewhere convex (in the female greenish-yellow). Disc very roughly punctured at base, punctures progressively diminishing toward tip, there one-fourth as large. Color: base, large elongate ovate spot in the middle of disc, transverse band, and apical portion, black, all 3 spots contiguous with one another; 2 (1 + 1) lateral spots on fore half, and 2 (1 + 1), larger lateral spots on hind half, pale yellow, with exception of 6 (3 + 3) small spots on the latter, which also are black. In female, black color replaced by testaceous; lateral borders of hind half, and tip of disc testaceous with a few round, brown dots.

Corium black, exterior border pale yellow. In female, testaceous and greenish yellow. Disc with fine, whitish granules.

Abdomen strongly rounded laterally, more so in female. Connexivum wide and horizontal; connexivum II in both sexes with a narrow, reflexed edge slightly produced beyond outer border of connexivum III, other PE-angles of connexiva not protruding.

Ventral side: head yellowish green, rostrum green, pleurae and sternum orange yellow, venter and legs pale yellow to green; fore tibiae, tips of median and hind

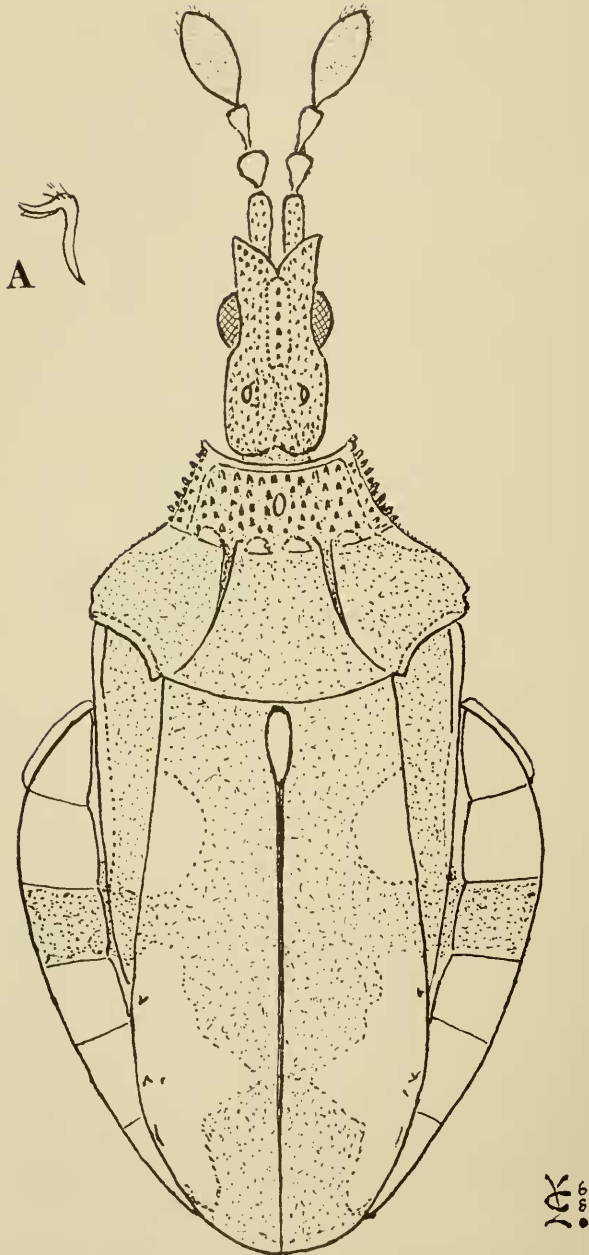


Fig. 1. *Macrocephalus (Lophoscutus) spiculiger*, n. sp., ♂. A = right paramere.

tarsi, and spots on connexivum IV, blackish. Fore tarsi absent. Paramere of type in subgenus *Lophoscutus*.

Measurements: first figure in ratios represents the length and the second the width of measured part, 25 units equal to 1 mm. Head: ♂—29:17.5, ♀—30:18; relative length of antennal segments, I to IV, are: ♂—9(5):5(3.5):6(3):14(6), ♀—8(4.5):4(3.5):5.5(3):10(5.5), figures in parentheses represent maximum width of segment; pronotum: ♂—35:52 (maximum width across fore lobe 25), ♀—34:52.5 (maximum width across fore lobe 29); scutellum: ♂—73:40, ♀—73:40; abdomen: ♂—75:68, ♀—71:72 (maximum width in both sexes is across segment III).

Total length: ♂—5.52, ♀—5.40 mm.; width of pronotum: ♂—2.08, ♀—2.10 mm.; width of abdomen: ♂—2.72, ♀—2.88 mm.

Holotype: ♂, MEXICO, Guerrero, 6 mi W of Iguala—P. M. & P. K. Wagner collectors, 10.VII.1966; USNM 69955.

Allotype: ♀, MEXICO, Guerrero, 12 mi S of Chilpancingo, same collectors, 12.VII.1966; in the U. S. National Museum collection.

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NOTES ON THE SYSTEMATICS AND MORPHOLOGY OF THE LACEBUG SUBFAMILY CANTACADERINAE (HEMIPTERA: TINGIDAE)

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Deposition of the Carl J. Drake collection of Hemiptera-Heteroptera in the U. S. National Museum, especially the remarkably complete accumulation of known taxa of lace bugs, provided a unique opportunity to prepare a needed key to the tingid genera of the world. Based on that collection, the recent Drake and Ruhoff (1965a) catalogue, and appreciated help from NSF grant GB-791, such a key is being constructed. The necessity for changes and additions to the information in that catalogue and the desire to keep the generic key in a certain format leads me to early publication of changes and descriptions of new taxa.

The subfamily Cantacaderinae appears to be a natural and valid group whose included genera fall into two categories characterized by Drake and Davis (1960:78) as the tribe Cantacaderini with a "stenocostal area" (the single outermost row of cells of the costal area